

MOL

- Mountains, which to your Maker's view
Seem less than *molehills* do to you. *Refofmen.*
Strange ignorance! that the same man who knows
How far yond' mount above this *molehill* shows,
Should not perceive a difference as great
Between small incomes and a vast estate! *Dryden's Juv.*
To *Mole'st.* *v. a.* [molester, Fr. *molestus*, Lat.] To disturb;
to trouble; to vex.
If they will firmly persist concerning points which hitherto
have been disputed of, they must agree that they have *molest-*
ed the church with needless opposition. *Hester, b. iii.*
No man shall meddle with them, or *molest* them in any
matter. *Mac. x. 35.*
Pleasure and pain signify whatsoever delights or *molests* us.
Locke.
Both are doom'd to death;
And the dead wake not to *molest* the living. *Revue.*
MOLESTATION. *n. f.* [molestia, Latin, from *molest*.] Distur-
bance; uneasiness caused by vexation.
Though useless unto us, and rather of *molestation*, we re-
frain from killing fowls. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
An internal satisfaction and acquiescence, or dissatisfaction
and *molestation* of spirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice
respectively. *Norris's Misch.*
MOLESTER. *n. f.* [from *molest*.] One who disturbs.
MOLETRACK. *n. f.* [mole and track.] Course of the mole un-
der-ground.
The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground,
with the brim even with the bottom of the *moletracks*. *Mart.*
MOLEWARP. *n. f.* [mole and warpan, Saxon.] A mole.
The *molewarp's* brains mixt therewith all,
And with the same the pismire's gall. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
MO'LLIENT. *adj.* [mollens, Latin.] Softening.
MO'LLIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *mollify*.] That may be softened.
MO'LLIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *mollify*.]
1. The act of mollifying or softening.
For induration or *mollification*, it is to be inquired what
will make metals harder and harder, and what will make
them softer and softer. *Bacon.*
2. Pacification; mitigation.
Some *mollification*, sweet lady. *Shakespeare.*
MO'LLIFIER. *n. f.* [from *mollify*.]
1. That which softens; that which appeases.
The root hath a tender, dainty heat; when, when it
cometh above ground to the sun and air, vanisheth; for it is
a great *mollifier*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 863.*
2. He that pacifies or mitigates.
To *MO'LLIFY.* *v. a.* [mollire, Latin; mollir, Fr.]
1. To soften; to make soft.
2. To assuage.
Neither herb, nor *mollifying* plaster, restored them to
health. *Wisd. xvi. 12.*
Sores have not been closed, neither bound up, neither *mol-*
lified with ointment. *Ira. i. 6.*
3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet.
Thinking her silent imaginations began to work upon some-
what, to *mollify* them, as the nature of music is to do,
I took up my harp. *Sidney, b. ii.*
He brought them to these savage parts;
And with sweet science *mollify'd* their stubborn hearts.
Fairy Queen, b. ii.
The crone, on the wedding-night, finding the knight's
aversion, speaks a good word for herself, in hope to *mollify*
the fullen bridegroom. *Dryden.*
4. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.
They would, by yielding to some things, when they re-
fused others, sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their
demands, than at first to reform them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Cowley thus paints Goliath:
The valley, now, this monster seem'd to fill,
And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill;
where the two words, seem'd and methought, have *mollified*
the figure. *Dryden's Pref. to his State of Innocence.*
MOLTEN. part. pass. from *melt*. *Job xxviii. 2.*
Brais is *melted* out of the stone.
In a small furnace made of a temperate heat; let the heat
be such as may keep the metal *molted*, and no more. *Bacon.*
Love's mystick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded stone, or *molted* gold express. *Prior.*
MOLY. *n. f.* [moly, Latin; moly, French.]
The *moly* hath pinnated leaves, like those of the lentiscus,
but are terminated by an odd lobe: the flower expands in the
form of a rose, and the fruit resembles a grain of pepper.
Miller.
Moly, or wild garlic, is of several sorts; as the great
moly of Homer, the Indian *moly*, the *moly* of Hungary, ser-
pent's *moly*, the yellow *moly*, Spanish purple *moly*, Spanish
silver-capped *moly*, Dioscorides's *moly*, the sweet *moly* of Mont-
pelier: the roots are tender, and must be carefully defended

MOM

- from frosts: as for the time of their flowering, the *moly* of
Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and to do
all the rest except the last, which is late in September: they
are hardy, and will thrive in any soil. *Mortimer's Herb.*
The sovereign plant he drew,
And shew'd its nature, and its wondrous pow'r;
Black was the root, but milky white the flow'r;
Moly the name. *Pope's Odyssey.*
MO'LO'SSES. *n. f.* [molozzo, Italian.] Treacle; the spume or
foam of the juice of the sugar-cane.
MO'LO'SSE. *n. f.* A dull, stupid blockhead, a stock; a post: this
owes its original to the French word *molan*, which signifies
the gaming at dice in masquerade, the custom and rule of
which is, that a strict silence is to be observed; whatsoever
sum one stakes another covers, but not a word is to be
spoken; from hence also comes our word *num* for silence.
Hammer.
Mome, malhorie, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Either get thee from the door, or sit down at the hatch.
Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.
MOMENT. *n. f.* [moment, Fr. *momentum*, Latin.]
1. Consequence; importance; weight; value.
We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of error,
for thinking the judgment of the scribes to be worth the ob-
jecting, for esteeming it to be of any *moment* or value in mat-
ters concerning God. *Hooker, b. ii.*
I have seen her die twenty times upon far poorer *moment*.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
What towns of any *moment* but we have?
It is an absurd speculation, but also of far less *moment* and
consequence to us than the others; seeing that without this
we can evince the existence of God. *Bentley's Sermon.*
2. Force; impulsive weight; actuating power.
The place of public prayer is a circumstance in the out-
ward form, which hath *moment* to help devotion. *Hooker.*
Can these or such be any aid to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world?
Or be a *moment* to our enterprise? *Benj. Johnson.*
Touch with lightest *moment* of impulse
His free-will, to her own inclining left
In even scale. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
He is a capable judge; can hear both sides with an indif-
ferent ear; is determined only by the *moments* of truth, and
to retract his past errors. *Norris's Misch.*
3. An indivisible particle of time.
If I would go to hell for an eternal *moment*, or so, I could
be knighted. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this *moment*
The very firtings of my heart shall be
The firtings of my hand. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The imaginary reasoning of brutes is not a distinct reason-
ing, but performed in a physical *moment*. *Hale.*
Yet thus receiving and returning bliss
In this great *moment*, in this golden now,
When ev'ry trace of what, or when, or how,
Shou'd from my soul by raging love be torn. *Prior.*
MOMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] For a mo-
ment.
Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no pro-
portionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to
refrigerate the heart. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, l. iii.*
MOMENTANEOUS. *adj.* [momentaneus, Fr. *momentaneus*, Lat.]
MOMENTANY. *adj.* Lasting but a moment.
Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is sure to en-
sue; and, on the other side, *momentary* benefits, when the
hurt which they draw after them is unpeakable, are not at
all to be respected. *Hooker, b. i.*
Flame above is durable and consistent; but with us it is a
stranger and *momentary*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 31.*
MO'MENTARY. *adj.* [from *moment*.] Lasting for a moment;
done in a moment.
Momentary as a found,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Shakespeare.*
Scarcely could the shady king
The horrid fun of his intentions tell
But he, swift as the *momentary* wing
Of lightning, or the words he spoke, left hell. *Cragshaw.*
Swift as thought the flitting shade
Through air his *momentary* journey made. *Dryden.*
Onions, garlic, pepper, salt and vinegar, taken in great
quantities, excite a *momentary* heat and fever. *Arbutnot.*
MOMENTOUS. *adj.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] Important;
weighty; of consequence.
Great Anne, weighing th' events of war
Momentous, in her prudent heart these chose. *Philips.*
If any false step be made in the more *momentous* concerns
of life, the whole scheme of ambitious designs is broken. *Add.*
MO'MMERY.

MON

- MO'MMERY.* *n. f.* [for mummery, from *mummer*, *mimerie*, Fr.]
An entertainment in which makers play frolics. See *MO'ME*.
All was jollity,
Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter,
Piping and playing, merrily and malking,
Till life fled from us like an idle dream.
A shew of *momery* without a meaning. *Retov.*
MONACHAL. *adj.* [monachal, Fr. *monachalis*, Lat. *μοναχικός*.]
MONASTICK. relating to monks, or conventual orders.
MONACHISM. *n. f.* [monachisme, Fr.] The state of monks;
the monastick life.
MONAD. *n. f.* [μονάς.] An indivisible thing.
MONADE. *n. f.* [μονάδα.] A unit.
Disunity is the natural property of matter, which of itself
is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical *monads*.
Mare's Divine Dialogues.
MONARCH. *n. f.* [monarch, Fr. *monarque*.]
1. A governor invested with absolute authority; a king.
I was
A mortal for a monarch. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Your brother kings and monarchs of the earth
Do all expect that you should route yourself. *Shakespeare.*
The father of a family or nation, that uses his servants like
children, and advises with them in what concerns the com-
monweal, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them, is what
the schools mean by a monarch. *Temple's Misch.*
2. One superior to the rest of the same kind.
The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more he decays. *Dryden.*
With ease distinguish'd is the regal race,
One monarch wears an open, honest face;
Shap'd to his size, and godlike to behold,
His royal body shines with specks of gold. *Dryden's Virg.*
Return'd with dire remorseless sway,
The monarch savage rends the trembling prey. *Pope's Odyss.*
3. President.
Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plump Bacchus, with pink eye,
In thy vast outcaves be drown'd. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*
MONARCHAL. *adj.* [from monarch.] Suited a monarch; re-
gal; princely; imperial.
Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd
Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake. *Milton.*
MONARCHICAL. *adj.* [monarchique, Fr. *monarchique*, from *mon-*
arch.] Vested in a single ruler.
That storks will only live in free states, is a pretty con-
ceit to advance the opinion of popular policies, and from an-
tipathies in nature to disparage monarchial government.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.
The decretals resolve all into a monarchial power at Rome.
Baker's Reflections on Learning.
To *MONARCHISE.* *v. n.* [from monarch.] To play the king.
Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To monarchize, be fear'd, and kill with looks. *Shakespeare.*
MONARCHY. *n. f.* [monarchie, Fr. *monarchie*.]
1. The government of a single person.
While the monarchy flourished, there wanted not a protec-
tor. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
2. Kingdom; empire.
I pass
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
The first that there did greet my stranger soul,
Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Who cried aloud, What scourge for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence. *Shakespeare.*
This small inheritance
Contenteth me, and 's worth a monarchy. *Shakespeare.*
MONASTERY. *n. f.* [monastere, Fr. *monasterium*, Lat.] House
of religious retirement; convent. It is usually pronounced,
and often written, *monastery*.
Then courts of kings were held in high renown;
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd;
But chaste as maids in *monasteries* liv'd. *Dryden.*
In a *monastery* your devotions cannot carry you so far toward
the next world, as to make this life the light of you. *Pope.*
MONASTICK. *adj.* [monastique, Fr. *monastique*, Latin.] Re-
MONASTICAL. *adj.* Relating to a monk.
I drove my sutor to forswear the full stream of the world,
and to live in a nook merely *monastick*. *Shak. As you like it.*
The filicious and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friars
derive the institution of their *monastick* life from the example
of John and Elias. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*
When young, you led a life *monastick*,
And wore a vast ecclesiastick,
Now in your age you grow fantastick. *Denham.*
MONASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *monastick*.] Relatively; in the
manner of a monk.
I have a dozen years more to answer for, all *monastically*
passed in this country of liberty and delight. *Swift.*

MON

- MO'NDAY.* *n. f.* [from *moon* and *day*.] The second day of the
week.
MO'NEY. *n. f.* [monnoye, French; *moneta*, Latin.] It has pro-
perly no plural except when money is taken for a single piece;
but monies was formerly used for sums. Metal coined for
the purposes of commerce.
Importune him for *monies*; be not cast
With slight denial. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
The jealous wittoly knave hath masks of *monies*. *Shakespeare.*
You need my help, and you say,
Shylock, we would have *monies*. *Shakespeare.*
I will give thee the worth of it in *money*. *King's xxii. 2.*
Wives the readiest helps
To betray heady husbands, rob the easy,
And lend the *monies* on return of lust. *Benj. Johnson.*
Money differs from uncoined silver, in that the quantity of
silver in each piece of *money* is ascertained by the stamp it
bears, which is a publick voucher. *Locke.*
My discourse to the hen-peck'd has produced many corre-
spondents; such a discourse is of general use, and every mar-
ried man's *money*. *Addison's Spect. N° 482.*
People are not obliged to receive any *monies*, except of
their own coinage by a publick mint. *Swift.*
Those hucksters or *money* jobbers will be found necessary,
if this brais money is made current in the exchequer. *Swift.*
MO'NEYBAG. *n. f.* [money and bag.] A large purse.
Look to my houle; I am right loth to go;
There is some ill a brewing towards my rest,
For I did dream of *moneybags* to-night. *Shakespeare.*
My place was taken up by an ill-bred puppy, with a *mo-*
neybag under each arm. *Addison's Guard. N° 106.*
MO'NEYBOX. *n. f.* [money and box.] A till.
MO'NEYCHANGER. *n. f.* [money and change.] A broker in
money.
The ufrers or *moneychangers* being a scandalous employment
at Rome, is a reason for the high rate of interest. *Arbutnot.*
MO'NEYED. *adj.* [from *money*.] Rich in money: often used in
opposition to those who are possessed of lands.
Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants, for the con-
tinuing and quickening of trade. *Bacon's Essays.*
If exportation will not balance importation, away must
your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*; for
where goods do not, silver must pay for the commodities you
spend. *Locke.*
Several turned their money into those funds, merchants as
well as other *moneyed* men. *Swift.*
With these measures fell in all *monied* men; such as had
raised vast sums by trading with stocks and funds, and lend-
ing upon great interest. *Swift.*
MO'NEYER. *n. f.* [moneyer-er, Fr. from *money*.]
1. One that deals in money; a banker.
2. A coiner of money.
MO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *money*.] Wanting money; penniless.
The strong expectation of a good certain salary will out-
weigh the loss by bad rents received out of lands in *moneyless*
time. *Swift.*
MO'NEYMATTER. *n. f.* [money and matter.] Account of debtor
and creditor.
What if you and I Nick should enquire how *money matters*
stand between us? *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
MO'NEYSCHREIVER. *n. f.* [money and scrivener.] One who raises
money for others.
Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of *money-*
scrivers; such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if
they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole
body at last. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
MO'NEYWORTH. *n. f.* A plant.
MO'NEYSWORTH. *n. f.* [money and worth.] Something value-
able; something that will bring money.
There is either money or *moneyworth* in all the controver-
sies of life; for we live in a mercenary world, and it is the
price of all things in it. *L'Estrange.*
MO'NGCORN. *n. f.* [mang, Saxon, and corn.] Mixed corn:
as, wheat and rie.
MO'NGER. *n. f.* [mangere, Saxon; a trader; from mangian,
Saxon, to trade.] A dealer; a seller. It is used after the
name of any commodity to express a seller of that commodi-
ty: as, a *fishmonger*; and sometimes a medler in any thing:
as, a *whoremonger*; a *newsmonger*.
Th' impatient states *monger*
Could now contain himself no longer. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
MO'NGREL. *adj.* [as *monger*, from mang, Saxon, or mengon,
to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed.
This zealot
Is of a *mongrel*, divers kind,
Clerick before, and lay behind. *Hudibras, p. i.*
Ye *mongrel* work of heav'n, with human shapes,
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet,
But *mongrel* mischiefous. *Dryden.*
Bale.